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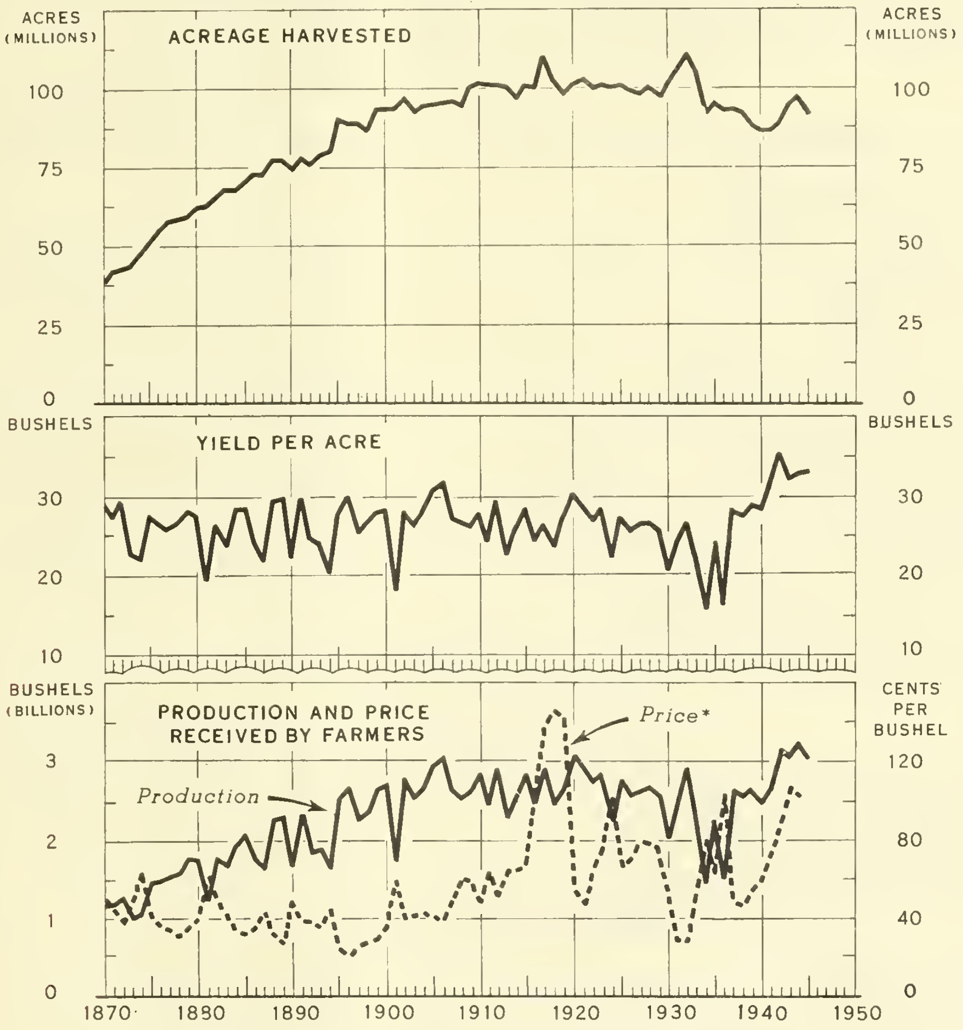
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 77 BAE DECEMBER 1945

CORN: ACREAGE, YIELD, PRODUCTION, AND PRICE, UNITED STATES, 1870-1945



*PRIOR TO 1909 PRICES ARE AS OF DECEMBER 1 DATA FOR 1945 ARE PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45708 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Corn yields have shown a marked upward trend in recent years, as a result of relatively favorable weather combined with a sharply increased use of hybrid seed. From a smaller acreage than in a number of earlier years, production of corn for all purposes reached a record level in 1944, and a near record in 1945. Production goals call for about 4 million more acres of corn to be planted in 1946 than in 1945.

Prices received by farmers for corn were only slightly lower in 1944-45 than a year earlier, when they reached a peak for recent years. Prices in the 1945-46 season probably will average at least as high as in 1944-45.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1943		1944		1945	
		Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec. 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	106.5	113.4	109.3	114.1	116.8	118.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	105.0	111.0	106.0	106.0	111.0	---
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	82.7	80.8	66.1	74.4	76.6	78.1
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	77.7	78.6	64.7	69.0	71.9	73.8
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	75.2	76.9	66.2	69.4	67.9	---
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	116.1	122.7	116.3	120.0	129.7	130.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	103.0	105.0	96.0	98.2	105.0	---
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	199.0	202.0	143.0	144.0	211.0	---
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	156.4	162.8	159.1	162.0	168.9	169.1
Rye, No. 2, Minneapolis	"	111.0	120.2	113.1	114.3	183.9	171.4
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	33.50	33.50	30.50	30.90	29.00	29.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	14.50	15.20	15.60	16.50	14.90	---
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	2/45.50	2/45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.25	47.25
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	51.90	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	"	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	47.00	50.00	48.50	46.75	49.00	49.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.50	41.50	41.30	41.30	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago 3/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 3/	"	73.50	73.50	71.00	69.10	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	39.80	39.80	44.90	44.90	44.70	44.70
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.87	2.91	2.90	2.86	2.95	---
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.50	3.54	3.55	3.54	3.66	---

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

Item	Unit	1943 Nov.	1943 Dec.	1944 Nov.	1944 Dec.	1945 Nov.	1945 Dec. 1/
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, U. S.	1910-14 - 100	169	177	165	167	172	---
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 - 100	166	166	166	166	166	4/ 166
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	166	4/ 166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	164	164	166	4/ 166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	168	168	168	168	166	4/ 166

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 5/

Item	Unit	1943 Nov.	1943 Dec.	1944 Nov.	1944 Dec.	1945 Nov.	1945 Dec. 1/
Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	12.8	11.6	12.9	12.4	6/12.6	6/7/12.3
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	12.3	11.5	12.7	12.6	12.8	---
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	14.2	13.1	14.4	13.0	14.5	7/ 14.2
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 8/	Pound	24.4	23.8	26.4	26.3	29.1	---
Milk-feed, U. S. 8/	"	1.45	1.43	1.54	1.54	1.49	---
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	16.5	15.5	15.3	15.7	15.9	---

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Grain and hay prices, average for week ended December 8, byproduct feed prices as of December 11. 2/ 34 percent protein. 3/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 4/ As of December 11. 5/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 6/ Based on weighted average price of actual reported sales. Ratio, based on OPA base price at Chicago for No. 3 Yellow corn of 15.5 percent moisture, would be 12.7 for November and 12.6 for December. 7/ For week ended December 8. 8/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds for the 1945-46 season, on the basis of the December 1 summary of annual crop output, are about 2 percent smaller than in 1944-45, but are 16 percent larger than the 1937-41 average. An exceptionally strong demand exists for feed concentrates, and the supply, in relation to demand at ceiling prices, is about as tight as in the 1943-44 season. Competition for available supplies probably will be severe throughout the winter and spring. Supplies of oats are unusually large. But even with a considerable substitution of oats for other feed grains, carry-overs of corn and barley probably will be reduced to fairly low levels at the end of the current season.

Returns to livestock producers may be moderately reduced in the second half of 1946, if Government subsidies are terminated by June 30. Returns to egg producers will be lower, in any case, as a result of falling off in military and export demands for eggs. Some decline in livestock production may occur in 1946, particularly in the number of chickens raised and possibly in milk production. With lower returns and somewhat lower output of livestock products, demand for feed probably will ease off somewhat in the second half of 1946.

Total supplies of feed concentrates for the 1945-46 season, including feed grains, byproduct feeds, and wheat and rye for feed, are indicated, on the basis of December 1 conditions, at about 158.5 million tons. This is slightly less than indicated a month earlier, and nearly 3 million tons less than the 1944-45 supply. Total supplies of feed grains are larger than a year ago, but less wheat will be fed this season than last, and byproduct feed supplies will be slightly smaller than the record supplies last season.

Another 3-billion-bushel corn crop was produced in 1945, the fourth in succession, although the smallest of the four. Corn harvested as grain amounts to about 2,699 million bushels. This quantity is more than in any year prior to 1942. More than the usual quantity of this grain corn is either "soft" or of high moisture content, but loss from spoilage or waste is not expected to be excessive, because of measures being taken by farmers to feed it quickly or to dry the corn. The total quantity of corn grain available this season, including carry-over, is about 86 million bushels less than last season, a reduction equivalent to over 10 percent of the 1944-45 commercial supply. Last season approximately 760 million bushels of corn were sold by farmers from the 1944 crop.

The nation's largest oats crop of record, slightly more than 1.5 billion bushels, was produced in 1945. This production is 34 percent larger than that of 1944. The 1945 barley crop of 264 million bushels is the smallest since 1938. Sorghum grain production in 1945 amounted to 95.6 million bushels, 47 percent less than in 1944, but 36 percent more than the 1934-43 average.

The 1945 hay crop of nearly 105 million tons was only slightly less than the record crop of 1942. Approximately 92 million tons of tame hay were produced. Production of wild hay was 13.4 million tons, or about one-half million tons less than in 1944. Supplies of hay this season are ample for the livestock to be fed. Hay prices are averaging moderately below the record high prices received in 1944-45.

Recommendations for 1946 production goals for feed grains and tame hay are all at or slightly above the 1945 acreages.

Feeding operations are on a large scale during the current season, especially in the Corn Belt, where feeding has been expanded to utilize the relatively large quantities of frost-damaged corn. More cattle will be fed this season than last, but a smaller number of sheep and lambs are available to be fed. The 1945 fall pig crop was 12 percent larger than the fall crop of 1944. A 4 percent increase in spring farrowings, compared with 1945, is expected on the basis of farmers' reported intentions.

Farmers have been feeding milk cows at record or near-record rates, and the rate of poultry feeding also has been very high on the basis of recent rates of egg and poultry production.

-- December 21, 1945

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Reserves of feed grains increased each year from 1936 to 1942, when carry-over was the largest on record. Feed crops were somewhat smaller in 1943 than the record large 1942 production. With large requirements for livestock feed and for food and industrial uses, reserves of feed grains were reduced in 1943 and 1944 to a level of 10.7 million tons at the end of the 1943-44 marketing year, which was below the long-time average. Feed grain production was a near-record in 1944, and with fewer livestock to be fed, particularly hogs and chickens, carry-overs of corn, oats, and barley were increased about 3.5 million tons to 14.2 million at the end of 1944-45.

The quantity of wheat and rye fed to livestock during each of the seasons from 1942 through 1944 was materially larger than average. Byproduct feed supplies increased markedly during the past three seasons, and record quantities were fed in 1944-45.

Feed Concentrate Supplies 2 Percent Smaller Than in 1944-45

On the basis of the December 1 summary of annual crop output, supplies of feed grains and byproduct feeds for the 1945-46 season are about 2 percent smaller than in 1944-45, but are 16 percent larger than the 1937-41 average. An exceptionally strong demand exists for feed concentrates, and the supply in relation to demand at ceiling prices is about as tight as in the 1943-44 season. Competition for available feed supplies probably will continue severe

Table 2.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	14.2
Production					
Corn	75.0	87.7	84.9	89.7	84.5
Oats	18.6	21.6	18.2	18.5	24.8
Barley	7.9	10.3	7.8	6.7	6.3
Sorghum grains	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	2.7
Total feed grains produced	103.9	122.6	113.8	120.0	118.3
Other grains fed 3/	6.7	15.0	16.1	10.9	6.8
Byproduct feeds for feed	16.3	18.6	18.9	19.6	19.2
Total supply of concentrates	147.0	175.0	165.5	161.2	158.5
Utilization					
Domestic feed grains fed	92.2	111.8	106.0	102.7	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	6.0	12.1	9.7	8.5	
Other grain fed	.7	2.9	6.4	2.4	
Oilseed cake and meal	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other byproduct feeds	8.9	9.6	9.7	10.7	
Total concentrates fed	115.2	145.4	140.9	133.2	132.0
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	11.7	13.1	12.6	14.7	14.0
Total utilization	126.9	158.5	153.5	147.9	146.0
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis	126.5	158.3	154.8	147.0	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.5	16.7	10.7	14.2	12.5
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	147.0	147.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (tons)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.08
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.90	.90
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (million) 4/	164.0	189.5	190.4	176.0	5/174.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.70	.77	.74	.76	.76

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not reported.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 853 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

5/ Assumed livestock production on the basis of indicated supply and utilization of feed.

throughout the winter and spring. Supplies of oats are unusually large. But even with a considerable substitution of oats for other feed grains, carryovers of corn and barley probably will be reduced to fairly low levels at the end of the current season.

Feed concentrate supplies for the 1945-46 season, on the basis of December 1 indications, total about 158.5 million tons, slightly less than was indicated a month earlier, and nearly 3 million tons less than the 1944-45 supply. The total includes supplies of the four feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains), estimated quantities of wheat and rye to be fed, and indicated supplies of byproduct feeds available to livestock during the season beginning October. Production of the four feed grains in 1945 amounted to 118.3 million tons, 1.7 million tons less than in 1944. However, carryovers of old-crop corn, oats, and barley at the end of 1944-45 were about 3.5 million tons greater than a year earlier, so that the total quantity of feed grain available for 1945-46 is 1.8 million tons more. The quantity of wheat and rye fed during the current feeding season will be considerably less than was fed during the 1944-45 season, but will be greater than appeared likely a month or two ago. Prospects continue for much smaller imports of oats and barley this season than last. The total supply of feed grain plus wheat and rye for feed is indicated to be about 2 million tons less during the current season than a year earlier.

Total supplies of byproduct feeds for livestock during the current feeding season may total about 19.2 million tons, on the basis of December 1 indications. This would be slightly smaller than the record supplies of 1944-45, but larger than for any other season.

Rates of feeding this season are expected to be maintained at a high level, although some reduction may be shown from the near-record rate during 1944-45. A factor which will tend to hold the rate of feeding per unit of livestock produced at a high level is the lower quality of the corn crop in some areas this year. The feeding value of the crop in some parts of the Corn Belt is not up to the usual standard because of the larger quantity of soft or wet corn resulting from frost. Greater quantities of the high-moisture corn will be required per unit of livestock gain. Further indications of a high rate of feeding this season are the liberal rations fed to milk cows, the large proportion of highly finished beef cattle coming to market, the record rate of eggs produced per layer, and the heavier weights of turkeys and broilers marketed.

Demand for Feed to Continue Strong Through Spring; Little Change in Prices this Winter

Demand for feed grains and for byproduct feeds seems likely to continue exceptionally strong, at least through the winter and spring. Prices probably will remain at or near present high levels, at least until influenced by prospects for the 1946 production. Prices of feed grains and byproduct feeds will be supported by a very strong demand from livestock producers and grain processors, and by foreign demand. Supplies, although large in volume, are small in relation to the strong demand at ceiling prices.

Weather conditions this winter will have some influence on the demand for livestock feed, at least to the extent of effects on actual requirements. However, with prices of most feed concentrates at ceiling levels, an increased demand for livestock feed resulting from severe weather would most likely result in further distribution difficulties and a more difficult supply situation in deficit feed areas, rather than any marked increase in feed prices. On the other hand, favorable weather this winter probably would not result in a material easing in the demand for feed grain and other concentrates. During the past summer, when abundant green feed was available, the demand for most kinds of feed concentrates exceeded the available supplies. The feed supply situation this winter is much tighter than a year ago, and prospects appear to be for continued short market supplies, relative to the demand, at least until new-crop grain becomes available in 1946.

A continued strong demand for feed grain, particularly corn, is in prospect for all of 1946 for food and industrial purposes, and for export. During recent months, this demand has been considerably in excess of the available supply.

Output of byproduct feeds has been at near-record levels during recent months, but demand for those feeds also has been exceptionally strong, and the supply relative to demand has been small. Unequal distribution of available supplies has been an important factor in the recent very tight high-protein feed supply situation. Byproduct feed prices are all at or near ceilings, and have been so for two to three years. Indications are that the demand, particularly for the high-protein feeds, will continue strong, at least until summer of 1946.

Demand for some kinds of livestock feed, particularly poultry, is expected to be somewhat easier by fall of 1946, in view of the prospect for lower returns from meat animals and dairy products in the last half of 1946, and from eggs during most of the year.

Table 3.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, November 1934-44, September-November 1945

Item	November			1945		
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Corn, 12 markets 1/	25,109	29,748	38,060	22,104	18,782	28,917
Oats, 12 markets 1/	5.568	10,102	7,688	32,669	23,261	18,140
Barley, 4 markets 2/ ...	8,255	11,896	14,323	19,931	15,243	7,620

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Smaller Supply of Byproduct Feeds for Livestock Than Year Ago

Total supplies of byproduct feeds for livestock during the 1945-46 feeding season beginning October, on the basis of December 1 indications, probably will be about 19.2 million tons, or 300,000 tons smaller than the record large quantity available during the 1944-45 season. Most of the reduction this season from a year ago will be in supplies of cottonseed cake and meal and distillers' dried grains.

Total supplies of oilseed cake and meal may be about 400,000 tons (6 percent smaller than a year earlier. Total supplies of high-protein feeds, including oilseed cake and meal, animal protein feeds, fish meal, gluten feed and meal, and brewers' and distillers' dried grains may be about 600,000 tons (6 percent) smaller than in 1944-45. There is a very strong domestic and foreign demand for flour, and the wheat millfeed output is expected to be at a high level. Production of alfalfa meal is expected to total at least as much as in 1944-45, and production of dried and molasses beet pulp will show an important increase over 1944-45.

Table 4.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-September, 1938-44, and October-November 1945

Item	October-September			Oct. 1945	Nov. 1945
	Average 1938-42	1943-44	1944-45		
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,908.0	1,749.0	1/ 1,916.1	240.4	251.6
Soybean cake and meal	1,800.4	3,444.8	3,682.5	2/ 253.3	2/ 347.5
Linseed cake and meal	693.0	997.0	449.3	2/ 63.1	2/ 54.5
Peanut cake and meal	77.8	108.7	92.2	6.3	9.8
Copra cake and meal	67.1	33.0	42.4	2/ 3.0	2/ 3.0
Gluten feed and meal	766.4	842.1	859.7	3/ 46.7	3/ 64.8
Brewers' dried grains	144.7	230.7	217.4	21.2	18.7
Distillers' dried grains	244.3	443.9	633.5	26.9	27.0
Wheat millfeeds	4,561.9	5,489.3	6,076.2	544.3	2/ 515.0
Rice millfeeds	127.6	138.8	149.7	24.1	27.5
Alfalfa meal	518.0	771.8	924.3	97.6	66.7
Stocks, end of period					
Cottonseed cake and meal	117.3	61.5	49.6	56.4	52.7
Peanut cake and meal	3.8	2.4	.6	1.6	1.6

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, Production and Marketing Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimated. 3/ "Domestic grind" only.

Table 5.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, 1935-45

Item	Year beginning October 1			
	Average 1938-42	1943	1944 1/	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Mill byproducts				
Wheat millfeeds	4,823	5,547	6,150	6,200
Rice millfeeds	128	139	150	150
Gluten feed and meal	766	842	860	850
Brewers' dried grains	145	231	217	220
Distillers' dried grains	244	444	634	350
Dried and molasses beet pulp	309	161	182	265
Alfalfa meal	518	772	922	925
Total	6,933	8,136	9,115	8,960
Oilseed cake and meal				
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,907	1,790	1,981	1,450
Soybean cake and meal	1,720	3,291	3,618	3,525
Linseed cake and meal	604	998	459	700
Peanut cake and meal	86	111	96	75
Copra cake and meal	117	33	42	75
Total	4,434	6,223	6,196	5,825
Animal proteins				
Tankage and meat scraps	784	975	850	875
Fish meal	231	174	220	200
Commercial dried milk products 3/	132	100	90	135
Non-commercial milk products 4/	1,820	1,665	1,560	1,560
Total	2,967	2,914	2,720	2,770
Other byproduct feeds 5/	1,920	1,600	1,600	1,600
Grand total	16,254	18,873	19,631	19,155

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Tentative estimate: subject to change as additional data become available.

3/ Includes dried and concentrated skim milk, buttermilk, and whey manufactured for animal feed.

4/ Dry equivalent of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed in liquid form.

5/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.

Tentative 1946 Production Goals

Recommendations for 1946 production goals were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 1. Goals for feed grains, including corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, are all at or slightly above the 1945 acreages. The goals call for 97 million planted acres of corn, or over 4 million more than were planted in 1945. The oats acreage was suggested at 46 million acres, slightly more than in 1945; barley acreage was suggested at 13 million acres, an increase of nearly 2 million acres over 1945; and the suggested acreage of all sorghums, except sirup, was placed at 16.6 million acres, an increase of 0.4 million over 1945. The goals also call for a slight increase in the tame hay acreage to 60 million acres in 1946.

Other suggested crop production goals directly or indirectly related to feeds include the following: soybeans to be harvested for beans, a reduction in acreage of 13 percent from 1945; cotton, an increase of 10 percent; flaxseed, slightly larger than in 1945; peanuts, picked and threshed, a reduction of 21 percent; and about the same acreage of wheat in 1946 as in 1945.

Livestock goals suggested for 1946 call for a small reduction in milk production, a 15 percent reduction in eggs produced, 17 percent fewer chickens raised, a reduction of 10 percent in the number of turkeys raised, a slight increase in the spring pig crop, about the same number of sheep and lambs on farms at the end of 1946 as at the end of 1945, but a decrease of about 2 percent in numbers of cattle and calves on farms. Most of the reduction in numbers of cattle and calves would be in beef cattle.

The suggested goals are being considered at State meetings and final goals for 1946 are to be announced after reports on local conditions and recommendations are received from the various States.

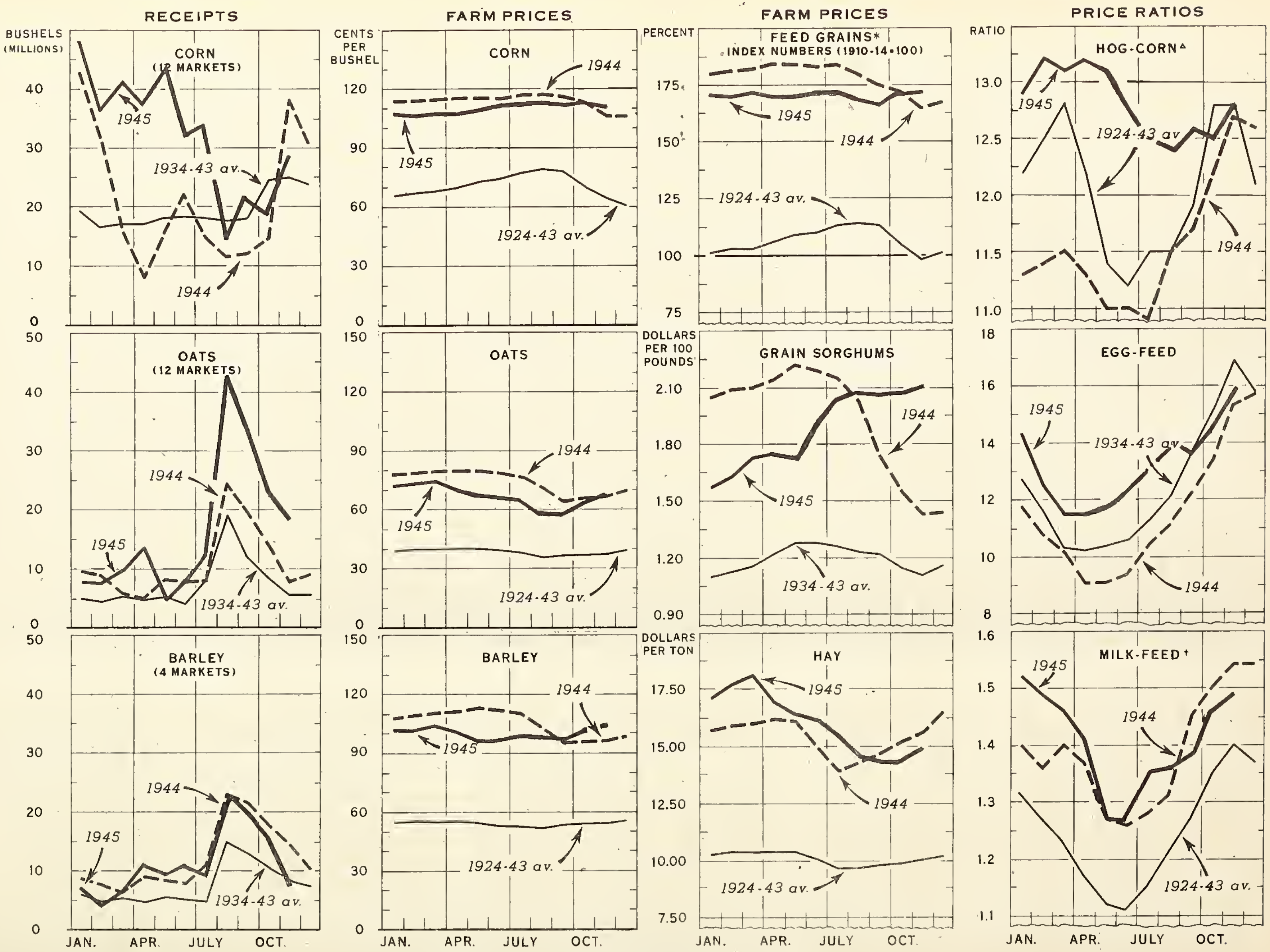
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Total production of feed grains has been at a high level each year since 1936, reaching record proportions in 1942, and near-record in 1944 and 1945. For the individual feed grains, record large crops were obtained as follows: corn for all purposes, 1944 (3,203 million bushels): sorghum grains, 1944 (182 million bushels); oats, 1945 (1,548 million bushels); and barley, 1942 (429 million bushels).

Corn acreage was greatest in 1917, when nearly 111 million acres were harvested. This compares with slightly more than 91 million acres harvested in 1945. Corn yields have shown a marked upward trend in recent years as a result of relatively favorable weather, combined with a sharply increased use of hybrid seed. The record corn yield was in 1942, with an average of 35.2 bushels per harvested acre.

Oats acreage was greatest in 1921, when 45.5 million acres were harvested. Acreage harvested in 1945 amounted to 41.5 million acres. Oats yields have varied considerably during the more than 75 years of record. Yields in 1945 were the highest on record (37.3 bushels per acre harvested) after two years of yields below 30 bushels per acre.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



*CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY
▵BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
† MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45271 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Barley acreage reached a peak of nearly 17 million acres harvested in 1942. Acreage harvested in 1945 amounted to about 10.2 million acres. Yields of barley also have varied considerably during the more than 75 years of record. Highest reported yields were in 1915, when an average of 28.4 bushels were obtained per harvested acre. Yields in 1945 were very favorable, averaging 25.9 bushels per acre.

1945 Feed Grain Production Third Largest on Record; Corn Production Exceeds 3 Billion Bushels

Total domestic feed grain production in 1945 was the third largest on record. This large production assures generally adequate supplies, as production per grain-consuming animal unit was well above average and only about 2 percent less than last year.

Production of all corn this year, as indicated on December 1, totaled 3,018 million bushels, the fourth consecutive crop of over 3 billion bushels, and only 6 percent below the record in 1944. The chief factor causing smaller corn production this year, compared with 1944, was the relatively small acreage for harvest. Use of hybrid seed to plant 64 percent of the total acreage is a significant factor in the high average yield of 33.1 bushels per acre harvested, not only because of the better yields ascribed to hybrids, but also because hybrids tend to mature earlier and more uniformly, thus enabling much corn this season to mature before killing frosts.

The production of corn grain this year is indicated at about 2,699 million bushels, 183 million bushels less than a year ago. Carry-over of old-crop corn on farms, at terminal markets, and Government-owned on October 1 totaled 311 million bushels, compared with 215 million on October 1, 1944. Thus the total corn grain supply this season totals 3,010 million bushels, or about 86 million bushels less corn grain this season than in 1944-45. Corn grain equivalent in silage, forage, hogging, and grazing this year is indicated at 320 million bushels, compared with 322 million in 1944, and a 1938-42 average of 252 million.

The larger-than-usual quantity of "soft" or wet corn this year in some areas will result in a lower feeding value of the crop and more rapid rate of feeding. With the smaller supply of corn grain this year than last, and with about as large requirements for livestock on farms where the corn is grown, the quantity marketed from farms during the current season will be considerably smaller than the record of about 760 million bushels from the 1944 crop.

Oats Crop Largest on Record; Barley Production Smallest Since 1938

The nation's 1945 oats crop was the largest on record, totaling 1,548 million bushels, 103 million bushels larger than the previous record crop in 1920, and 393 million bushels (34 percent) larger than the 1944 production of 1,155 million bushels. The harvested acreage of oats this year was 7 percent larger than a year ago and yields were considerably above those of 1944. Carry-over of old-crop oats on farms and at terminal markets on July 1, 1945 totaled 221 million bushels, 29 million bushels more than a year earlier. Stocks of oats on farms and at terminal markets on October 1

Table 6.-Feed-grain production, by regions, 1944-45

Geographic Division	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grains	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
	1944				
North Atlantic	93,991	55,610	5,337	---	3,649
East North Central	900,791	330,758	11,738	27	30,797
West North Central	1,616,585	558,923	124,383	55,450	58,745
South Atlantic	188,663	43,083	6,358	60	6,126
South Central	371,132	105,307	18,602	109,817	15,598
Western	32,148	60,985	112,143	16,188	5,021
Total	3,203,310	1,154,666	278,561	181,542	119,936
	1945 1/				
North Atlantic	98,246	51,133	5,702	---	3,706
East North Central	976,013	487,731	9,794	29	35,368
West North Central	1,307,980	810,476	121,553	18,379	53,023
South Atlantic	209,093	47,245	5,461	50	6,743
South Central	397,065	99,839	9,434	68,548	14,861
Western	30,013	51,239	112,017	8,593	4,589
Total	3,018,410	1,547,563	263,961	95,599	118,290

1/ Preliminary.

Table 7.-Feed-grain supplies, by regions, 1939-45 1/

Geographic Division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	4,145	4,497	3,497	3,943	4,135
East North Central	36,843	39,697	36,768	33,144	38,248
West North Central	60,207	68,496	62,620	64,994	61,503
South Atlantic	6,490	6,423	6,439	6,595	7,352
South Central	15,399	16,365	15,466	16,299	15,891
Western	4,742	5,938	5,733	5,671	5,314
United States	127,826	141,416	130,523	130,646	132,443

1/ Corn: October 1 farm and terminal market stocks, plus corn owned by the Government, plus production; oats: July 1 farm and terminal market stocks plus production; barley: June 1 farm and terminal market stocks, plus production; grain sorghums: production for all purposes.
2/ Preliminary.

this year totaled 1,362 million bushels, 394 million bushels more than on October 1, 1944. Larger quantities of oats will be marketed from farms during the 1945-46 season than a year earlier, and considerable substitution of oats for corn and barley in livestock feeding is expected. Quantities of oats imported during the current season will be considerably smaller than in any of the previous 5 years. Despite the probable rapid disappearance of oats, the quantity of old-crop oats remaining on farms at the end of the current crop year is expected to be one of the largest, if not the largest, on record.

Production of barley in 1945 was estimated on December 1 at about 264 million bushels. This is nearly 15 million bushels less than in 1944, and the smallest since 1938. The 1945 harvested acreage was down about 16 percent from 1944, but yield per acre was the highest since 1915. Stocks of old-crop barley on farms and at terminal markets on July 1 totaled about 70 million bushels, 15 million more than a year earlier. October 1 stocks of barley in the same positions totaled 197 million bushels, 14 million less than on October 1, 1944. About the same quantity of barley is expected to be marketed from farms during the current season as a year earlier, but imports are expected to be materially smaller. Carry-over of barley next July 1 will be smaller than in 1945.

Production of all sorghums for grain during 1945 amounted to 95.6 million bushels. In 1944 a record crop of 182 million bushels was produced. Acreage of sorghums harvested as grain totaled 6.3 million acres in 1945. This was 31 percent less than a year earlier, but 29 percent larger than the 1934-43 average. Yields obtained this year were 4.8 bushels per acre less than in 1944. Stocks of old-crop sorghum grains are not reported, so that total supplies of those grains for the season are not known.

Hay Production a Near-Record

Production of all hay in 1945 amounted to nearly 105 million tons, only slightly less than the record crop of 1942. Approximately 92 million tons of this production are classified as tame hay, including 34 million tons of alfalfa hay, 33 million tons of clover-timothy, 4 million tons of grain hay, 5 million tons of annual legumes, and 8 million tons each of lespedeza and other tame hay. Production of wild hay was 13.4 million tons, or about one-half million tons less than in 1944.

Harvested acreage of hay in 1945 is estimated at 74.2 million acres, or the second largest since 1924. Average yield per acre for all hay was equal to 1.41 tons, compared with 1.32 in 1944, and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1.26 tons.

The total 1945-46 hay supply, including carry-over from crops of previous seasons, amounts to 117 million tons -- 8 percent more than in 1944-45. Supplies are ample for all indicated requirements of the livestock to be fed this season. From a national viewpoint and based on the supply per hay-consuming animal unit on farms, the current season's supply of hay is better balanced than in the previous two seasons, and about the same as in 1942-43.

Hay prices are averaging moderately below last season's levels, when they were higher than for any year since 1920-21.

Table 8.- Hay supplies, by regions, 1939-45 1/

Geographic Division	Average 1939-43	1942	1943	1944	1945 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic	13,458	14,082	15,236	13,642	14,844
East North Central	23,622	24,271	23,396	21,472	23,628
West North Central	30,693	34,982	32,363	32,553	33,933
South Atlantic	6,312	6,635	6,701	6,016	7,015
South Central	13,085	14,354	12,979	12,090	14,507
Western	21,885	22,228	22,306	22,457	23,180
Total United States	109,055	116,552	112,981	108,230	117,108

1/ Production plus farm stocks May 1. 2/ Preliminary.

More Cattle but fewer Sheep and Lambs On Feed this Winter Than Last

Feeding operations are on a large scale during the current season, especially in the Corn Belt, where feeding has been expanded considerably to utilize the relatively large quantities of frost-damaged corn.

Prospects in early December indicated that more cattle will be fed this season than last, and that the total number of cattle fed will reach a near-record level. The proportion of relatively short fed cattle is expected to be larger than in any recent year, and the actual number of such cattle will be a record.

Indications point to increased winter feeding of cattle this year in all of the Corn Belt States except Kansas. Sharply reduced production of grain sorghums and poor growth of wheat pastures are expected to cut down cattle feeding in western Kansas, where it was relatively large a year ago.

Movement of feeder cattle to feed lots in States outside the Corn Belt indicates that the total number of cattle fed in these States this winter will exceed the total of last winter. Probably as many or more cattle will be fed in all of these States as last season except Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

A smaller number of sheep and lambs will be fed for market during the 1945-46 winter feeding season than last winter, on the basis of indications in early December. The greatest decrease will be in the number finished on wheat pastures, although there probably will be some decrease in feed lot lambs. Lamb shipments into the Corn Belt dropped off sharply in November from the near-record shipments in October. Early in December it appeared probable that the volume of lamb feeding would be above last year in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska, but would be down in Michigan, Missouri, South Dakota, and Kansas.

Heavy Feeding of Milk Cows and Poultry Indicated

Farmers have been feeding their milk cows at a much higher than average rate this season. The quantity of grain and other concentrates fed per milk cow on December 1 was the second highest for the date during 13 years of record. Crop correspondents reported an average of 4.81 pounds per cow being fed, compared with 4.73 pounds per cow fed on December 1, 1944, and to the December 1 record high of 4.90 pounds per cow in 1942.

All regions except the North Atlantic, West North Central, and South Central reported the heaviest December 1 feeding of grain and concentrates on record dating back to 1933, and the North Atlantic States averaged only a tenth of a pound below December 1 a year ago, the record for the date for that area.

The rate of grain and other concentrates fed to milk cows has been at or near record levels throughout all of 1945, and, in part, explains the large disappearance of feed this year. Milk production for 11 months of 1945 was about 4 billion pounds larger than for the same period of 1944.

The rate of egg production per layer was at a record level in November, and at peak levels in all parts of the country except the South Central States. Since egg production is an index of poultry feed consumption, it is indicated that the rate of poultry feeding also is at a high level. The total number of chickens on farms in December was at least as large as a year earlier. A further factor in the very large consumption of feed by poultry is the record number of broilers produced in 1945, (about 33 percent more than in 1944). Broiler production will continue at a record level, at least through the first quarter of 1946. Commercial hatchings during the fall have exceeded those of any previous fall. Record numbers of turkeys were raised in 1945 (about 22 percent more than in 1944), and marketed at heavier weights. Numbers raised in 1946 probably will not be greatly different from those in 1945.

Corn Loan Rates Announced for 1945 Crop; Only Small Quantities of Other Feed Grain Under Loan

Corn loan rates for the 1945 crop were announced by the Department of Agriculture in mid-December. The rates range, by counties, from 90 cents to $1.15 per bushel, and equal $1.01 on a national average basis. The national average loan rate on the 1944 crop was 98 cents a bushel, with the rates, by counties, varying from 87 cents to $1.12 per bushel.

The 1945 rates are based upon 90 percent of the parity price of corn as of October 1, 1945. Parity on that date was $1.12 per bushel as a national average, compared with $1.09 on October 1, 1944.

Corn eligible for loans must grade No. 3 or better, except for moisture content, or No. 4 on test weight only. Corn grading "mixed" will have a loan value of 2 cents a bushel less.

Loans will be available to producers through May 31, 1946. The area covered by the loan program includes the commercial corn producing counties and other counties where farm storage is feasible, as determined by the Department of Agriculture.

Only relatively small quantities of 1945 crop feed grain had been placed under Government loan so far this season. By December 1, 1945, a total of only 2,544,693 bushels of oats, 766,092 bushels of barley, and 1,807 bushels of grain sorghums had been placed under Government loan by producers. This was the smallest quantity under loan in recent years. It is the first year that loans have been available on oats. National average loan rates for 1945 crops of feed grains are as follows: oats, 48-50 cents per bushel; barley, 80 cents per bushel; and grain sorghums, 92 cents per bushel.

Table 9.-October 1 supplies of feed grain, by regions, average 1939-43, 1944, and 1945

Geographic division	Corn 1/	Oats 2/	Barley 2/	Sorghum grain 3/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
	Average 1939-43				
North Atlantic	100,813	53,240		---	
East North Central	1,050,062	297,867		51	
West North Central	1,518,173	511,767		23,042	
South Atlantic	206,059	17,407		5	
South Central	425,071	51,562		57,877	
Western	52,000	44,982		10,795	
Total	3,332,178	976,825	4/271,122	91,770	4/118,007
	1944				
North Atlantic	98,099	54,142	4,747	---	3,727
East North Central	955,955	283,622	14,888	27	31,663
West North Central	1,733,868	493,912	112,870	55,450	60,712
South Atlantic	204,248	23,422	3,856	60	6,188
South Central	392,146	63,314	10,416	109,817	15,318
Western	33,627	49,777	64,673	16,188	3,743
Total	3,417,943	968,189	211,452	181,542	121,351
	1945				
North Atlantic	104,616	55,392	4,011	---	3,912
East North Central	1,039,494	432,473	13,563	29	36,352
West North Central	1,500,579	734,496	105,520	18,379	56,815
South Atlantic	228,689	25,351	3,925	50	6,904
South Central	424,550	67,863	6,854	68,548	15,057
Western	31,894	46,646	63,364	8,593	3,401
Total	3,329,822	1,362,221	197,237	95,599	122,441

1/ October 1 farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government, plus production.

2/ October 1 farm and terminal market stocks.

3/ Production.

4/ Not available by regions.

Table 10.- Harvested acreage of feed grains and hay, United States, 1910-45

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	Total 4 feed grains	Tame hay	Wild hay	All hay
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1910	102,267	36,844	7,546			51,220	17,112	68,332
1911	101,393	37,149	7,613			49,031	16,854	65,885
1912	101,451	37,244	7,542			50,041	17,354	67,395
1913	100,206	37,245	7,673			50,117	16,756	66,873
1914	97,796	37,213	7,653			50,278	17,059	67,337
1915	100,623	38,802	7,279			52,061	17,457	69,518
1916	100,561	39,098	7,623			55,457	17,461	72,918
1917	110,893	41,604	8,453			54,019	16,998	71,017
1918	102,195	42,464	9,198			55,010	16,899	71,909
1919	98,145	39,601	6,579			56,020	17,136	73,156
1920	101,359	42,732	7,439	4,177	155,707	56,769	16,264	73,033
1921	103,155	45,539	7,074	3,850	159,618	57,448	15,622	73,070
1922	100,345	40,324	6,601	3,519	150,789	59,280	16,152	75,432
1923	101,123	40,245	7,151	4,354	152,873	57,717	15,828	73,545
1924	100,420	41,857	7,038	3,669	152,984	59,293	15,166	74,459
1925	101,331	44,240	8,186	4,067	157,824	55,444	14,661	70,105
1926	99,452	42,854	7,917	4,361	154,584	55,461	13,334	68,795
1927	98,357	40,350	9,465	4,410	152,582	57,604	14,527	72,131
1928	100,336	40,128	12,735	4,265	157,464	54,013	13,172	67,185
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	3,523	153,045	55,741	13,790	69,531
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	3,477	157,418	53,996	13,951	67,947
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	4,443	162,683	56,103	12,057	68,160
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	4,400	169,883	56,119	14,293	70,412
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	4,354	156,441	55,810	12,629	68,439
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	2,396	130,621	56,361	9,026	65,387
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	4,597	153,116	55,614	12,948	68,562
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	2,793	137,930	56,618	11,125	67,743
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	4,915	144,356	53,943	12,072	66,015
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	4,699	143,511	55,631	12,563	68,194
1939	88,279	33,460	12,738	4,759	139,236	57,046	12,051	69,097
1940	86,738	35,334	13,476	6,183	141,731	60,035	11,884	71,919
1941	86,186	37,965	14,220	5,982	144,353	59,317	12,459	71,776
1942	89,021	37,878	16,850	5,871	149,620	60,117	12,528	72,645
1943	94,455	38,395	14,768	6,662	154,288	60,880	13,465	74,345
1944	97,078	38,735	12,104	9,104	157,021	59,589	14,427	74,016
1945 1/	91,202	41,503	10,195	6,324	149,224	59,905	14,311	74,216

1/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Harvested acreage of principal tame hays and wild hay, United States, 1925-45

Year	Clover and timothy	Alfalfa	Lespedeza	Soybean	Cowpea	Peanut vine	All tame hay	Wild hay
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1925	31,677	10,388	253	1,175	966	982	55,444	14,661
1926	29,970	10,721	310	1,431	1,226	908	55,461	13,334
1927	31,563	11,277	338	1,556	1,747	1,116	57,604	14,527
1928	28,519	11,123	325	1,609	1,414	1,235	54,013	13,172
1929	29,867	11,529	349	1,774	953	1,252	55,741	13,790
1930	26,990	11,609	440	2,062	1,091	1,045	53,996	13,951
1931	24,978	11,740	584	2,772	1,571	1,415	56,103	12,057
1932	23,449	12,607	893	2,738	2,451	1,509	56,119	14,253
1933	23,249	12,713	1,171	2,506	1,991	1,242	55,810	12,629
1934	20,143	11,691	1,850	4,227	2,321	1,528	56,361	9,026
1935	19,746	13,560	2,715	4,044	1,975	1,510	55,614	12,948
1936	21,029	14,073	2,253	3,116	2,006	1,617	56,618	11,125
1937	18,105	13,547	3,099	3,469	2,239	1,502	53,943	12,072
1938	19,524	13,385	3,669	3,724	1,915	1,664	55,631	12,553
1939	18,543	13,234	4,731	4,590	1,896	1,859	57,046	12,051
1940	19,898	13,903	5,018	4,894	2,010	1,950	60,035	11,854
1941	19,324	14,963	5,428	3,677	1,956	1,822	59,317	12,459
1942	19,799	15,814	6,525	2,738	1,799	3,017	60,117	12,523
1943	20,722	15,003	6,099	3,387	1,374	3,848	60,880	13,465
1944	21,553	14,548	5,972	2,735	899	3,108	59,589	14,427
1945 1/	21,877	14,810	6,918	2,115	852	3,018	59,905	14,311

1/ Preliminary

Table 12.- Production of principal tame hays and wild hay, United States, 1925-45

Year	Clover and timothy	Alfalfa	Lespedeza	Soybean	Cowpea	Peanut vine	All tame hay	Wild hay
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1925	32,646	21,821	206	1,185	698	415	67,334	11,498
1926	31,166	21,529	334	1,687	1,162	445	67,142	8,883
1927	41,879	25,454	400	1,837	1,633	577	83,341	14,810
1928	33,251	23,882	380	1,974	1,290	598	72,196	11,646
1929	38,139	23,787	380	2,051	805	574	76,018	11,339
1930	27,187	22,713	331	1,938	764	456	63,705	10,822
1931	27,620	21,396	632	3,479	1,416	698	66,989	8,214
1932	25,831	25,924	923	3,433	2,059	692	71,768	11,953
1933	24,072	24,113	1,298	2,917	1,692	527	66,296	8,776
1934	16,512	19,036	1,709	4,545	1,830	660	55,683	4,802
1935	25,804	28,589	2,854	5,422	1,584	782	78,460	11,929
1936	20,588	24,763	1,800	3,002	1,438	755	62,718	7,322
1937	23,198	26,718	3,287	4,731	1,949	802	73,266	9,769
1938	26,278	28,548	4,293	5,335	1,670	869	80,399	11,066
1939	22,253	26,894	5,049	6,772	1,621	845	76,375	9,930
1940	26,757	30,119	5,058	6,560	1,711	1,092	85,067	9,700
1941	23,470	32,388	5,537	4,779	1,618	958	82,736	11,502
1942	28,661	36,478	7,426	3,689	1,500	1,483	92,204	13,088
1943	29,368	32,502	5,928	4,060	1,012	1,914	87,244	12,329
1944	29,027	31,863	5,381	3,207	705	1,513	84,076	13,878
1945 1/	32,592	33,671	7,622	2,695	752	1,514	91,573	13,378

1/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Yields per acre harvested of feed grains and hay, United States, 1910-45

Year	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	Tame hay	Wild hay
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons
1910	27.9	30.0	18.9		1.23	.72
1911	24.4	23.8	19.1		1.06	.74
1912	29.1	36.3	26.1		1.38	.98
1913	22.7	27.9	20.7		1.24	.88
1914	25.8	28.7	23.2		1.31	.98
1915	28.1	37.0	28.4		1.41	1.04
1916	24.1	29.1	20.9		1.46	1.00
1917	26.2	34.7	21.6		1.32	.82
1918	23.9	33.6	24.5		1.25	.81
1919	27.3	27.9	19.9		1.37	.93
1920	30.3	33.8	23.0		1.34	.95
1921	28.4	23.0	18.8		1.24	.88
1922	27.0	28.5	23.2		1.36	.89
1923	28.4	30.5	22.2		1.30	.89
1924	22.1	33.8	23.5		1.33	.83
1925	27.6	31.8	23.5		1.21	.78
1926	25.6	26.9	21.0		1.21	.67
1927	26.6	27.1	25.3		1.45	1.02
1928	26.6	32.7	25.8		1.34	.88
1929	25.7	29.2	20.7	14.2	1.36	.82
1930	20.5	32.0	23.9	10.8	1.18	.78
1931	24.1	28.0	17.9	16.2	1.19	.68
1932	26.5	30.1	22.7	15.0	1.28	.84
1933	22.6	20.2	15.9	12.5	1.19	.69
1934	15.7	18.5	17.8	8.0	.99	.53
1935	24.0	30.2	23.2	12.5	1.41	.92
1936	16.2	23.6	17.7	10.8	1.11	.66
1937	28.1	33.1	22.3	14.2	1.36	.81
1938	27.7	30.2	24.2	14.3	1.45	.88
1939	29.2	28.6	21.8	11.2	1.34	.82
1940	28.4	35.2	22.9	13.5	1.42	.82
1941	31.0	31.1	25.5	18.7	1.39	.92
1942	35.2	35.6	25.5	18.2	1.53	1.04
1943	32.1	29.6	21.9	15.6	1.43	.92
1944	33.0	29.8	23.0	19.9	1.41	.96
1945 1/	33.1	37.3	25.9	15.1	1.53	.93

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Production of feed grains and hay, United States, 1910-45

Year	Corn: For grain	Corn: All	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	Total 4 feed grains	All hay
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1910		2,852,794	1,106,162	142,419			75,184
1911		2,474,635	885,527	145,074			64,574
1912		2,947,842	1,353,273	196,927			86,066
1913		2,272,540	1,039,131	158,820			77,022
1914		2,523,750	1,066,328	177,712			82,605
1915		2,829,044	1,435,270	206,976			91,436
1916		2,425,206	1,138,969	159,157			98,633
1917		2,908,242	1,442,519	182,209			85,024
1918		2,441,249	1,428,611	225,067			82,288
1919	2,341,870	2,678,541	1,106,603	131,086			92,487
1920	2,695,085	3,070,604	1,444,291	171,042	90,284	115,719	91,668
1921	2,556,924	2,928,442	1,045,270	132,702	73,200	103,955	84,821
1922	2,229,496	2,707,306	1,147,905	152,908	51,248	99,276	95,152
1923	2,429,551	2,875,292	1,227,184	158,994	63,373	105,733	89,418
1924	1,860,112	2,223,123	1,416,120	165,318	63,119	90,640	91,454
1925	2,382,288	2,798,367	1,405,268	192,466	58,871	107,106	78,832
1926	2,140,207	2,546,972	1,152,911	166,030	72,748	95,783	76,025
1927	2,218,189	2,616,120	1,093,221	239,071	83,350	98,814	98,151
1928	2,260,990	2,665,516	1,312,914	328,351	78,987	105,733	83,842
1929	2,135,038	2,515,937	1,112,949	280,637	49,967	96,387	87,357
1930	1,757,297	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619	37,561	86,928	74,527
1931	2,229,903	2,575,927	1,124,232	200,280	71,914	96,935	75,203
1932	2,578,685	2,930,352	1,254,584	299,394	66,097	111,159	83,721
1933	2,104,725	2,397,593	736,309	152,839	54,386	84,105	75,072
1934	1,146,734	1,448,920	544,247	117,390	19,209	52,633	60,485
1935	2,001,367	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667	57,610	92,287	90,389
1936	1,258,673	1,505,689	792,583	147,740	30,270	59,234	70,040
1937	2,349,425	2,642,978	1,176,744	221,889	69,948	100,115	83,035
1938	2,300,095	2,548,753	1,089,383	256,620	67,210	96,836	91,465
1939	2,341,602	2,580,912	957,704	278,163	53,267	95,756	86,305
1940	2,212,367	2,462,320	1,245,388	308,944	83,164	98,615	94,767
1941	2,435,307	2,675,790	1,180,663	362,082	111,784	105,633	94,238
1942	2,849,340	3,131,518	1,349,547	429,167	106,770	122,566	105,292
1943	2,724,530	3,034,354	1,137,504	324,150	103,864	113,850	99,573
1944	2,881,303	3,203,310	1,154,666	278,561	181,542	119,936	97,954
1945 1/	2,698,676	3,018,410	1,547,663	263,961	95,599	118,290	104,951

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Corn: Harvested acreage, production, yield per acre, and price, United States, 1866-1945

(Data for cover page)

Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Average price per bushel 1/	Year	Acreage	Production	Yield per acre	Average price per bushel 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents		1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	Bushels	Cents
1866	30,017	730,814	24.3	65.7	1906	95,624	3,032,910	31.7	39.1
1867	32,116	793,905	24.7	78.1	1907	96,094	2,613,797	27.2	50.5
1868	35,116	919,590	26.2	61.7	1908	95,285	2,566,742	26.9	60.6
1869	35,833	782,084	21.8	72.5	1909	100,200	2,611,157	26.1	57.6
1870	38,388	1,124,775	29.3	52.1	1910	102,267	2,852,794	27.9	47.5
1871	42,002	1,141,715	27.2	46.4	1911	101,393	2,474,635	24.4	64.9
1872	43,584	1,279,369	29.4	38.3	1912	101,451	2,947,842	29.1	51.1
1873	44,084	1,008,326	22.9	48.3	1913	100,206	2,272,540	22.7	65.9
1874	47,640	1,058,778	22.2	64.1	1914	97,796	2,523,750	25.8	67.3
1875	52,446	1,450,276	27.7	41.9	1915	100,623	2,829,044	28.1	65.1
1876	55,277	1,478,173	26.7	36.1	1916	100,561	2,425,206	24.1	112.7
1877	58,799	1,515,862	25.8	35.7	1917	110,893	2,908,242	26.2	138.8
1878	59,659	1,564,537	26.2	31.3	1918	102,195	2,441,249	23.9	145.2
1879	62,229	1,751,984	28.2	36.4	1919	98,145	2,678,541	27.3	143.8
1880	62,545	1,706,673	27.3	39.0	1920	101,359	3,070,604	30.3	54.0
1881	63,026	1,244,803	19.8	62.8	1921	103,155	2,928,442	28.4	46.4
1882	66,157	1,755,272	26.5	48.1	1922	100,345	2,707,306	27.0	68.8
1883	68,168	1,652,148	24.2	41.8	1923	101,123	2,875,292	28.4	76.0
1884	68,834	1,947,838	28.3	34.9	1924	100,420	2,223,123	22.1	102.0
1885	71,854	2,057,807	28.6	32.2	1925	101,331	2,798,367	27.6	65.4
1886	73,911	1,782,767	24.1	35.7	1926	99,452	2,546,972	25.6	71.5
1887	73,296	1,604,549	21.9	43.4	1927	98,357	2,616,120	26.6	80.4
1888	77,474	2,250,632	29.1	33.1	1928	100,336	2,665,516	26.6	79.8
1889	77,656	2,294,289	29.5	27.5	1929	97,805	2,515,937	25.7	76.4
1890	74,785	1,650,446	22.1	49.6	1930	101,465	2,080,130	20.5	55.0
1891	78,855	2,335,804	29.6	39.8	1931	106,866	2,575,927	24.1	29.4
1892	76,914	1,897,412	24.7	39.3	1932	110,577	2,930,352	26.5	29.2
1893	79,832	1,900,401	23.8	36.1	1933	105,918	2,397,593	22.6	49.4
1894	80,069	1,615,016	20.2	45.1	1934	92,193	1,448,920	15.7	80.2
1895	90,479	2,534,762	28.0	25.2	1935	95,974	2,299,363	24.0	63.2
1896	89,074	2,671,048	30.0	21.4	1936	93,154	1,505,689	16.2	103.5
1897	89,965	2,287,628	25.4	26.0	1937	93,930	2,642,978	28.1	49.0
1898	87,784	2,351,323	26.8	28.5	1938	92,160	2,548,753	27.7	46.9
1899	94,591	2,645,79	28.0	29.8	1939	88,279	2,580,912	29.2	54.2
1900	94,852	2,661,978	28.1	35.0	1940	86,738	2,462,320	28.4	60.1
1901	94,422	1,715,752	18.2	60.0	1941	86,186	2,675,790	31.0	73.6
1902	97,177	2,773,954	28.5	40.1	1942	89,021	3,131,518	35.2	89.4
1903	93,555	2,515,093	26.9	41.9	1943	94,455	3,034,354	32.1	108.0
1904	95,228	2,686,624	28.2	43.6	1944	97,078	3,203,310	33.0	103.0
1905	95,746	2,954,148	30.9	40.6	1945 2/	91,202	3,018,410	33.1	

1/ Average price received by farmers. Prior to 1909 prices are as of December 1, State averages weighted by production; 1909-45, monthly State averages weighted by sales to obtain United States average.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

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